## (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year, Invariably in Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

## WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 9, 1885.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present captured Vicksburg; 21 years ago the tana new Waterbury watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate

General Sherman on The Tribune. HEADQUARTEES ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

From the nature of the articles published in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent me. I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In Alleganies, and the far-off swamps of the this you have my hearty sympathy, and I Lower Mississippi, shook and trembled will endeavor in my own sphere of action to co-operate with you in all practicable measures to that end, without money and with- tal grapple of myriads of fighting men out price. With great respect. Your obedient servant.

THE RED ACORN.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Our subscribers from all parts of the country are sending in for the Red Acorn-from four to ten being received per day. There is but one voice from all those who read it. and that is that there is no more fascinating war book published than it. Everybody praises it, and everybody who has bought it is glad that they have got it. As we said before, the price of the book is \$1, but we will send it post-paid to those who are already subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE for 75 cents: to new subscribers the book and NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.75. This is an admirable opportunity to get a book which will not only be interesting to the elder people who passed through the war times, but teaches, in a most correct way, to the younger generation the trials and terrible experiences of our national conflict

## THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

Let all our readers remember that next week we shall publish Gen. John W. Fuller's brilliant account of the terrible battle which took place in front of Atlanta on the 22d of that he was swiftly dying of an incurable July, 1864, when Hood made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to break the great anaconda of armed men which Gen. Sherman was coiling around the doomed city. It was the bitterest struggle of the Atlanta camaign, and the story is admirably told by Gen. Fuller. Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee and all who desire extra copies | The people of the United States are only should send for them at once, because there beginning to appreciate how wonderful that may be difficulty in supplying them after the day of publication. Single copies five dices, the bitterness rising out of a great nts, or 25 for \$1.

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

The watch we are now offering for \$3.50, together with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, is a timepiece to be thoroughly relied upon, and its price places it within easy reach of all. As the price of the watch alone is \$3.50, every purchaser is practically presented with one year's subscription free. We also offer this excellent timepiece free to any person sending us 10 prepaid subscribers. There will be but little labor expended in getting up this club, as we will send sample copies of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE on application, to aid in canvassing.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz will be in Lincoln, Neb., the 9th and 10th insts.; in Denver the 11th and 12th, Ogden the 13th, Salt Lake the 14th, and San Francisco the 17th, 18th and 19th. It is his present intention to remain in California perhaps a week, and then go to Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana, Dakota and Minnesota, being gone altogether about a month.

OFFICERS of Posts should make every effort to reduce the "suspended" list. most instances every comrade on this list can be restored to full membership by a little pleasant effort. Let the Spring work of every Post be to overhaul the list and inquire into the trouble in each individual

THE amount of space we have given to the memoir of Gen. Grant has excluded this week's instalment of the "Engine Thieves and a quantity of other interesting matter. Next week will straighten the matter out, however.

EVERY man who wore the blue honorably should be in the ranks of the G.A.R. He can do more good there than in any other organization to which he can attach himself. I ments of the highest magnitude; of our

THE END OF A GRAND LIFE.

By the time this issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE reaches its readers Gen. Ulysses S. Grant will, in all probability, have ceased

This is the end, then, of a life fuller of strange mutations, richer in honors and achievements, and more striking in its rapid succession of sharply contrasting conditions than any other in modern history.

store at \$50 a month. Twenty-four years

ago he was one of the batch of experimental

Brigadier-Generals commissioned to com-

mand our levies of raw troops; 23 years ago

he leaped into fame as the captor of Fort

Donelson: 22 years ago he led his army into

ner's clerk of four years before was the Com-

mander-in-Chief of 1,000,000 of the best sol-

diers the world ever saw in ranks: 21 years

ago, next week, at his command a half million

trained veterans hurled themselves against

the rebel power at every assailable point,

and the ground on the Rapidan and the

James, in the fair Valley of the Shenandoah,

amid the beetling hights of the Southern

under the thunder of cannon and the mor-

Twenty years ago he received the submis-

sion of every armed foe of his country, and

stood before the world as the greatest of

living soldiers, and 17 years ago he was

elected President of the Nation his general-

ship had saved, and was charged with per-

fecting in peaceful ways the work done with

the sword. Thirteen years ago he was re-

disputed election threatened to engulf the

country anew in civil war, the fact of his

being at the helm of Government and the

knowledge that he stood ready to use the

entire power of the Nation to repress disor-

der, helped immensely to preserve peace.

Eight years ago he started on a tour around

the world. The overwhelming attentions

he received everywhere from cities, peoples,

Governments and crowned heads, and the

simple, seemly dignity with which he de

his own fortune and those of his sons were

swept away from him and them by the

trickery of a conscienceless scoundrel, and

he was buried under a mountain of debt.

Three months ago the world was startled by

the official announcement of his physicians

and Senate of the United States placed him

on the retired list with the rank and pay of

General, the act being performed in a man-

Such is a bare outline of one of the most

remarkable careers in the history of man.

career was. Partisan and factional preju-

civil war, and the very nearness of all the

facts and actors in the struggle have tended

to obscure their vision. Now, as these re-

cede farther and farther into history, they

begin to compare them with other history,

and they find, almost to their amazement.

that the son of the Ohio tanner-the plain.

unassuming man, whose unpretentiousness

concealed his merits-rises to a stature that

threatens to overtop the giants of the world's

annals. The soldiership of his advance

against Fort Donelson, the splendid courage

of Shiloh, the brilliant campaign against

Vicksburg, the magnificent strategy at Chat-

tanooga, his unbroken series of successes

from first to last, the inevitable destruction

of every enemy he moved against, place him

on a plane with the world's famous Captains-

with Hannibal, Cesar, Frederick the Great,

Napoleon, and Wellington. Nothing that

any of them ever did surpasses the Vicks-

When we follow him East, and study that

marvelous Virginia campaign-the setting

in motion against the rebel capital of a half-

dozen converging columns of attack, the

smallest as large as the average grand army

of history-the awful wrestle of 200,000

men in the gloomy thickets of the Wil-

derness, the slain in numbers like the

leaves above them, the days and weeks

of desperate, murderous fighting, where

a loss of 10,000 men in a half-hour be-

comes a common occurrence, the slaughter

that makes all previous battles in the world's

history seem mere skirmishes, the unfailing

courage that gathered from each repeated

shock of battle fresh impulse to spring again

at the enemy's throat, until at last the proud

army which bore on its defiant bayonets the

fabric of a new nation is destroyed, root and

branch-we recognize a Master of War, who

probably never had an equal in all the men

To this wonderful military career must be

added a civil administration rich in achieve

who have led nations to battle.

burg campaign.

ner most complimentary to him.

and depreciation which have obscured his merits are passing away, and his real greatness is becoming better understood every Sixty-three years ago, the last of this year. Students of history who measure month, U. S. Grant was the new-born infant of a young couple of penniless farmer people, him and his work with the great men of other countries and epochs are astonished who had begun their married life in the wilds of Southern Ohio. Fifty years ago he to find how he towers above them all. was a strong-limbed, ill-educated country Napoleon was not a greater military genius, while he had what Napoleon had not : splenboy, employed in helping his father about did ability for civil administration, and a the tannery in hauling wood and in driving patriotism that knew no shadow of selfthe horse that worked the bark-mill. Fortyseeking. He had all of Frederick the Great's two years ago he graduated from West Point, a plain, lumpy cadet, distinguished only for unshakable tenacity of purpose, all of Frederick's singleness of aim, with more common-sense and persistence, and standing than Frederick's manhood, generosity and as low down as 21 in a class of 39. Thirtycapacity for rightly estimating men. He nine years ago, as a Second Lieutenant of was much greater than the Duke of Wel-Infantry, he saw his first battle, and was honorably mentioned for gallant conduct. lington, because he fought much greater only. We do not return communications or manu- Twenty-eight years ago he was making a armies, won greater battles, and was successful in civil administration, which Wellingstubborn but unsuccessful effort to earn the commonest kind of a living for himself and young family by hauling wood to St. Louis, by auctioneering, surveying, and collecting other people's bad debts. Twenty-five years ago he was working in his brother's leather

Grant's purity of life, his fidelity to duty, to friends, to his wife, to every obligation, no matter how small, his full, rounded, honorable, generous manhood, stand out in the brightest contrast with the pettinesses of soul, the startling meannesses, the "splendid vices" that mar the make-up of every other great Captain in history. Grant appeared greatest to those who knew him most intimately. This is the highest tribute that can

tegrated finances reformed and restored.

THE ISTHMUS TROUBLE. We have had a speck of war on our own horizon during the week. The rebels in the United States of Colombia in trying to secure some arms shipped in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Colon seized the vessel, imprisoned its officers, and took away the arms. They subsequently burned the town of Aspinwall and committed other excesses. For some unaccountable reason the steps to protect the persons and property of American citizens. For this he was brought to task by the Secretary of the Navy, but it is said that he has explanations which will justify his extraordinary course. We can hardly believe this to be true, because there seems to be nothing short of absolute inability to act that will justify non-interference by our naval officers when our people are menaced by insurrectionary forces.

elected President. Nine years ago, when a The rebels also interfered with the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and, as it is recognized as our duty to protect this, the Government has acted very energetically in sending forward a force of marines and war vessels. which it is thought will be sufficient to secure the integrity of the Panama Railroad and the safety of travel thereon. The Government will not interfere in the international troubles of Colombia farther than to extend this protection to the railroad. Of course there is no dispute as to the right of meaned himself, placed him higher than the Government to do as it has done, and it ever in the popular esteem. One year ago is to be commended for the expedition with which it has acted. The transit between the two oceans must be under the care of some power competent to guard it at all times, and the next step in this logic is that this is a duty which belongs to the United States alone, and, as long as it is able to perform it, no other Nation has any right to interfere. disease. A few weeks ago the President It may result in garrisoning the Isthmus as long as the civil war in Colombia shall last. It would not be an evil if this should result in the permanent garrisoning of the Isthmus by American soldiers, for if there is a place outside our own domain where the American flag should be permanently planted, it is on the Isthmus of Panama.

GRANT IN APRIL. The month of April has always been an important one for Gen. Grant. He was born April 27, 1822.

In April, 1845, he joined his regiment in Gen. Taylor's army, and was in the presence of the enemy for the first time. April 16, 1861, he began enrolling a com-

pany of volunteers at Galena, Ill. April 20, 1861, he reported with them at

Springfield, Ill. April 6 and 7, 1862, he was fighting the battle of Shiloh

April 6, 1863, Osterhaus's Division reached New Carthage, beginning the movement to the rear of Vicksburg. April 16, the gunboats ran past the Vicks-

burg batteries. movement across the peninsula.

April 30, he crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, and the fighting for Vicksburg In April, 1864, he was making ready for

opening the grand campaign all along the line, which began May 3. April 1, 1865, was the victory at Five

April 2, Meade and Ord forced the rebel lines in front of Petersburg, and the evacuation of Richmond began.

April 3, Richmond fell. April 6, Lee was defeated at Sailor's Creek.

April 7, Grant sent his first demand for ee's surrender. April 8, the pursuit continued.

April 9, Lee surrendered. April 26, Joe Johnston surrendered.

E. B. Cowgill, Sorghum Commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture, expresses the firm belief that Kansas is soon to become the great sugar-producing section. He is very sanguine as to the sorghum cane as a source of sugar, saying that it now is nearly as rich as any plant known in saccharine juice; and, if the same success

attends the development of this property by

cultivation that rewarded the efforts to in-

disturbed foreign relations adjusted with crease the sugar in beets, that it will become wisdom; of the conquered South ruled with much richer than any known plant in this an admirable admixture of firmness and desirable quality. The present method of making sugar leaves about one-half of the policy; of great internal improvements carsaccharine juice in the cane, but the discovried through to completion, and of disineries made through the experiments in the Agricultural Department show that this The star of Grant's fame has only begun quantity will be greatly decreased. to rise. The clouds of detraction, calumny

CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY. An unscrupulous correspondent of a West ern paper, traveling through the Sout hunting materials for sensation, has horrified the loyal people among his readers by the as sertion that in making the National Cemetery at Chattanooga the Government contracted to have the remains of soldiers taken up and removed from contiguous battlefields to the cemetery, and that the contractors, who were paid so much an interment, offered a reward of \$5 for each skeleton brought them. This stimulated the people of the surrounding country to bring in skeletons of animals, rebel soldiers, and anything that would pass for the skeleton of a defender of the Union : that these were regularly buried and a tombstone put above each, inscribed with some name found upon the list of the dead and

At its recent meeting the Department of Tennessee and Georgia took proper action to refute this miserable slander. After a number of energetic speeches by delegates present, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Government did not contract to have remains of soldiers taken up and removed from battlefields to said cemetery, but such remains were all removed by fatigue details from the army; and Whereas the allegations that bones of animals were buried instead of soldiers' remains, and that false identifications of spurious skeletons were palmed upon the army officers in charge, through neglect and dishonest collusion with contractors, are without foundation in fact; and Whereas the further allegation that rebel, instead

of Federal, remains were buried in said cemetery is equally untrue: and Whereas the system of identification adopted and enforced by Gen. George H. Thomas, who

established the cemetery, being the very perfection of care, discrimination and the application of evidence in each case, makes it impossible that false remains could be substituted for true. Therefore Resolved By the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, in camp as-

sembled, that the publication above quoted merits the denunciation of every honorable soldier and citizen of this Republic, regardless of his political creed or the cause he served or sympathized with during the civil war: Resolved. That this publication is a vile slander upon the memory of that grand hero and noble

patriot, the late Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas: Resolved, That said publication is a slur and ar offensive slander upon the late Gens. James B. Steedman and Alvin C. Gillem, under whose immediate supervision, as commandants of the District of Etowah, nearly or quite one-half of the interments in said cemetery were made; Resolved, That we denounce the said publicatio in whole and in all its parts as false, slanderous,

the work of a lying ghoul, whose sole business, in a late tour of the South, seems to have been the invasion of graves, the dragging forth of buried scandals and the invention of ghastly falsehoods about every relation, class and condition of society; Resolved, That in the publication of such villainous falsehoods as the fellow signing "Sherwood' indites, the Cincinnati Enquirer violates all rules of morality, honor and respectable journalism, and deserves therefor the execration of ex-soldiers especially, and of all good people.

J. E. MACGOWAN, NEWTON T. BEAL, J. J. HEUSER,

Committee IF WE only give the women a fair chance in the business and industrial world we will soon find that they will make their way to independence and fortune quite as swiftly and surely as the ignorant immigrants who come to this country with their strength and industrious habits as their sole capital, and die worth thousands. Now, there was Mrs John Wood, a bright young English actress. who came over here long before the war, and had years of great popularity and success. Old age began to tell on her at length, however, and she had to cast about for other means of livelihood. She noticed during a visit to her home that the English were away behind Americans in laundry appliances. They still retain the old mangle in the laundry. It occurred to her to start a washery on the American plan, and she has done so. The work done by the steam collar and cuff-ironers is so superior to anything accomplished in the old way that she has more work than she can do, and the crowds stand around her windows, watching the novel machinery at work, so that it is fre quently necessary to employ policemen to keep the passage clear.

GEN. SHERMAN'S enthusiasm for th G.A.R. knows no abatement. He replied as follows to the invitation to be present at the recent annual Encampment of the Department of Tennessee and Georgia:

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1885. Edward S. Jones, Department Commander, G.A.R. Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind invitation to be present at the first annual Encampment of the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, Feb. 26 and 27, and regret very much that it will be impossible for me to come, and it only remains for me to assure you that I bear you, and associated with you in your grand work, in the most profound respect and affection.

When the fate of this Nation hung on the Issue of war forced on us, Chattanooga became a strategic | troops. point of the first importance, and now when the conflict of opinion of almost equal importance is in full operation, Chattanooga again becomes of equal value. I therefore compliment you on the wisdom of your choice of location for your first annual Encampment, and hope that it will prove good seed sown in a fertile soil, whose influence will be felt to the uttermost parts of the Southeast, firm in the assertion of the right, and trusting to time to vindicate the noble purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic, the legitimate successor to those armies which assembled at Chattanooga in November, 1863, to enforce submission to the laws of our com-With great respect, mon country. W. T. SHERMAN.

GEN. A. R. LAWTON, late Quartermaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, was nominated for the Russian Mission, but failed of confirmation, because his case falls under the prohibition of the 14th Amendment. That is, he was educated at West Point, and commissioned in the Army, and afterwards took up arms in aid of the rebellion. He says in his own defense, however, that he is not subject to the operations of the 14th Amendment, as he received a full and free pardon for all offenses from Andrew Johnson before the 14th Amendment was adopted. As he then stood in the footing of an innocent man, who had never committed any offense, and as laws nor Constitutional amendments can be made retroactive, he is as

much a citizen as any man. In the meanwhile, however, he has withdrawn from his candidacy for the Mission.

THE inevitable thing in Spain is the Republic. The Menarchists are having as bad a time detecting and suppressing the formentors of republican ideas as the Russians have in suppressing the Nihilists. The wonderful success of the Republic in France spreads a contagion across the Pyrenees. Alfonso is a poor, scurvy King at best, and excites for the kingly office neither respect nor affection. It is only a question of a very short time when he will have to fly across the border and a government of the people be permanently instituted in Spain.

THE Commander-in-Chief will use a gavel at Portland which will be redolent of history. The head will be made of a piece from the stockade at Andersonville, one from the house where John Brown was born, a piece of the door-posts of Libby, a piece of the banisters of the stairs on which Ellsworth stood when shot by Jackson, a piece of the old Charter Oak, a piece of the Boston Common elm, and a section from a tree at Chattanooga, in which is imbedded a rebel bullet, and a bit of a tree that grew in Fort Monroe. The handle will be of Maine's best pine.

SomeBody was prompt to point out a likeness between Barrios and Jeff Davis The similarity is very faint, however; for the moment that the needless war which he precipitated had failed he had the manhood to die with his followers on the field of battle. He did not propose to either get caught running away disguised in hoopskirts, or to live for a score of years maundering and driveling about the "Lost Cause." No, Barrios was not at all like Jeff Davis.

CANDIDATES for the honors to be bestowed by the forthcoming National Encampment are beginning to receive attention. The friends of Gen. Henry A. Barnum, of New York, are testing his strength as a candidate for the Commander-in-Chiefship, and Edward A. Dubey, of Brooklyn, is being pressed for Senior Vice-Commander. He is said to be very strong with the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois delegates.

CALIFORNIANS write that such is the desire among Californians to have the National Encampment for 1886 held in San Francisco that the people there will raise at least \$75,000 in addition to the Legislature's gift of \$25,000 to entertain the comrades. Excursions are proposed to all places of interest in the State, and possibly the Yosemite Valley.

GOV. MARMADUKE, of Missouri, is strongly censured for his hasty calling out of the militia during the railroad strikes. The strikers were conducting themselves in an orderly manner-as they did throughout the difficulty. The sudden arrayal of the whole military force of the State against an assemblage of peaceable citizens, who were differing with their employers over the rate of wages, was unwise, if no worse.

COMMANDER R. B. BROWN, of the Department of Ohio, is proving himself the model Department Commander. He is a splendid organizer and an enthusiastic worker, and leaves nothing undone to work up others to his own pitch of zeal and enthusiasm. Were all the Commanders of his stamp, the membership of the G.A.R. would be doubled before the end of the year.

THE life of the famous soldier and statesman, Gen. John A. Logan, we are now offering for \$1, or in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$1.60. We also give as a premium this handsome, interesting and instructive volume to any person sending us a club of six prepaid subscribers.

"CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE," one of the most thrilling stories ever written, can be obtained, handsomely bound, by those who wish to anticipate its publication in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$1.50, or \$2 for the book and one year's subscription to paper. We also send it as a premium for a club of eight prepaid subscribers.

IN SPITE of all the harsh lessons he received, Gen. Grant's loyalty and faith in man continued undiminished to the last He said in his testimony before the court 'It took me two days to believe it was possible that Ward had committed the act he

FOR some reason, O'Donovan Rossa has halted in his mad rush to the assistance of the Mahdi with a brigade of choice Irish

So far no joker has dared to say that the Half-Breed rebellion is Riel war.

TRIBUNETS.

New York hotel keepers are finding to their asonishment that entertaining foreign notabilities does not pay. These have been sought after as great advertising cards, but the regularity with which houses that have attracted swelldom from over the water go into bankruptcy begins to attract attention. The reason given is that foreigners expect American entertainment at European prices. which no hotel can stand. The English, German or French "nob" is always a very thrifty chap, who intends that his nickel shall bring him a dime's worth of whatever he wants.

The Napoleonic family always was abundantly supplied with small vices. None of them ever hesitated to tell a lie when it would serve a purpose, and the great Napoleon himself could be guilty of as mean little tricks as any bar-keeper or restaurant waiter in America. But the present heir to the name and the pretensions of the family s said to be the meanest of all who have ever borne the name. "Prince Victor is the king of sneaks and liars," say the disgusted Parisians. He will keep faith with no one-not even the companions of his dissipations. He is doing all he can to make it impossible that a Napoleon should ever sit again on the throne of France.

The latest Limburger cheese story has Tagliapletra, the noted singer, for its hero. He has a fondness for the vile-smelling comestible, and recently, when it was his "night off" at the theater, he set out to treat his friends to a Limburger lunch. But the other baritone became sick and Tagliapietra was dragged off to fill his place. He took his Limburger with him, even to carrying it in his breast

when dressed for his part-that of "Valentine," in Faust." The played progressed, until it came to where "Margaret" (Madame Nillsson) throws herself upon her brother's dead body in an agony of remorse. As Nillsson did so, and her nostrils became filled with the awful stench, she rose instantly with her face eloquent with what the audience applauded for grief, contrition and despair. Phose on the stage who understood Swedish, understood in the most emphatic way that the great

singer was bursting with disgust and rage. An elephant trainer has been talking of the way be doctors his charges. They are fond of whisky, but hate to take medicine as hadly as children do. don't wonder, when one thinks of the size of the oses. For a common case of colic five or six galcallons of rum and ginger are given. A cold is cured by giving two or three ounces of quinia, made up into a pill about eight inches in diameter. Think of that, ye who find a dose of two or three grains of quinia intolerably bitter. A pill is given by being put on the end of a stick and shoved down the animal's throat, when he opens his mouth in obedience to orders. Sometimes medicines are put into the inside of a scooped-out tur-

John Swinton says that this has become a Gov ernment of lawyers, by lawyers, for lawyers. Norristown Herald: And now a chemist has found arsenie in clothing. Not content with adulterating our food, they must put poison into the clothes we wear. The time seems to have arrived when a man's life is not safe unless he stops eating and swears off wearing clothes. P. S.-We shall contin-

ue to wear clothes, anyway,-poison or no poison. UNDER A CRAZY QUILT. He slept, and dreamed that the kangaroo Had given a fancy ball; The elephant came with the festive gnu. The mouse with the ostrich tall. funny giraffe, that did nothing but laugh, Dropped in with a centipede; And a cricket and flea, that had just been to tea.

Waltzed round with remarkable speed,

wasp and a bumble bee had a chat Just over his little nose; And a boa constrictor, upon the mat, Dressed up in his Sunday clothes. crow and a raccoon, in a fire balloon Paused over his bed to sing;

And a neat armadillo crept up on his pillow To dance the highland fling. Then all, ere they left, made a graceful bow. And out in the moonlight sped; Except a ponderous brindle cow. Which stopped to stand on its head, The little boy woke, and grinned at the joke; Sprang out of his bed with a lilt I can dream it all over," said he, "while they cover

Me up with this crazy quilt." Texas Siflings: Every time we note the death of some innocent from the escape of gas, our wonder increases that so few solons die during the sessions of the Legislatures.

Binghamton Republican: "Hello, Smith! Suppose a man marries his first wife's step-sister's aunt, what relation is he to her?" "First wifeum-step-aunt-er-let's see-I dont know." 'Bright fellow. He's her husband," PERHAPS HE WAS NOT ASLEEP.

Philadelphia News: The old man snored on his corn-husk bed. And dreamed of rails and fodder and grain, But his daughter watched by her window-sill For the gay young man to come up the lane. O, love is mighty—and bolts are weak

"Hither, my dove," in soft tones came From under her window. Out in the night She slid from a clothes-line, all prepared, And in less than a minute was out of sight, While the rowdy old owl sang out "too hoo! And they both skedaddled to Kalamazoo.

The sun was up and the old man woke, He missed his daughter and saw the racket-As he spied a note in her vacant room, Stuck in the crack of a walnut bracket. He read it slowly, and quietly said:

"Doggone good thing that I went to bed,"

GEN. GRANT. Reminiscences by One of His Staff Officers. Col. Amos Webster, a prosperous lawyer of Washington, is one of the survivors of Gen. Grant's military family. He was given a position on his staff after the General was commissioned Lieutenant-General, began duty in that capacity in the Wilderness compaign, and served through until the surrender at Appo-

"I can say nothing regarding the General,' the Colonel said when approached by a NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE representative, "but what has been frequently said before, and better said. I hardly feel like talking. This trouble oppresses and pains me, almost makes me sick. cannot tell you how it hurts me to see the old General dying such a death. It's awful." "It's natural that you should feel so, after

having sustained the relations to him that you did. All of Grant's military family were much attached to him, were they not?

Very much. He was always kind and considerate to them, thought of them continually, and showed his fondness for them. He had a very small staff-usually 10 or 12-but they were all men selected especially for their worth, and fully trusted. When the 'old man'-we always called him the 'old man' around headquarters—trusted a man he trusted him to the certainly save its cost every week. ntmost. If a man deceived him once, however, that ended him forever."

"How was the General in his intercourse

with his subordinates?" " Very pleasant and familiar. He was credited with being a very reticent man, but among his staff he was always communicative and familiar. He consulted his staff constantly and relied on what they said to him. He counselled constantly with Rawlins, whose judgment always had the greatest influence with him. Of course he made up his mind after all was said, and then itwas fixed and unchangeable. I don't recollect but one instance of his changing his mind. That was in reference to sending some infantry to Sheridan at Dabney's Mills. He was persuaded to send his infantry, and splendid results followed. He relished a joke or a good story as well as any man I ever knew, and he was exceedingly charitable. He gave away money continually, and to everybody. He did it very quietly, and hated to have it mentioned. I think he had a heart as tender as a woman's, and the sight of misery affected him strongly. Soldiers' widows and children were always tenderly treated by him. I remember that after we had established headquarters in this city, at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, a bright, neatly-dressed girl used to come around selling apples and oranges. One day is all the way through jeweled with apt quota-

she said to the General: "'I'd like to have you recommend me for a place in the Departments. My father and brother were killed in the army, and we've nothing to live on but what I make selling

'The moment she said she was a soldier's daughter the General began taking a visible interest in her, and he answered :

"'No, I can't recommend you to the President now, [it was during the fight with President Johnson], but if I'm ever President I'll give you a place.'

"She remembered the promise, and just as soon as he was inaugurated applied to him. He she still is." "Gen. Grant's demeanor was always singu-

larly calm and collected, wasn't it?" "Yes, indeed. I never saw him excited, or apparently angry, but once. A cavalry command-a regiment, I think-had been ordered to move in the morning in advance of the infantry. It did not start out as early as it should, and the infantry got ahead of it. Presently it came stringing along, going as fast as the horses could be spurred, trying to get ahead of the infantry. The day was hot, and the horses were in a perfect lather of sweat. The General came along with his staff, and as soon as he saw the condition of the horses he became very angry, and pushed on ahead until he came up article of political interest, found in the "Open to the officer in command, whom he talked to very sharply about his incapacity, and ended by putting him under arrest.

I've seen him in the most trying places, but he never showed the least sign of discomposure. Once, during the terrible fighting of the Wilderness, he was sitting on a log on a knoll, in the rear of the line, with his back against a tree. He had his knife out and was whittling a stick. Suddenly an Aid dashed up in a state of great excitement. His horse was in a lather, his sword was out, and he had lost his hat. He reported, in excited language, that a gap had been broken in the line, and the rebels were pouring through it. The old man heard him clear through, dismissed him, and then said quietly:

the matter.' "It turned out that a little space had been left between the flanks of Hancock's and the next corps, which at first caused a little trouble,

"'One of you go over there and see what's

but Hancock's quick eye soon saw the difficulty and repaired it." "Did he never show any disturbance of mind over the terrible struggle that was going on?"

showed in his countenance." "How did the mass of the Army of the Po tomac regard him?"

"They were fond of him, as he was fond of them. They used to cheer him loudly whenever he came near any part of the line, and he was well pleased with it.

"You were present at the surrender, were von not?" "Yes. The day we entered Farmville, Lee went out of one end of the town as we entered the other. We stopt at the hotel, and the General stept out on the balcony after supper. The moon was just rising and the old Sixth Corps was going by—a body of men that Gen. Grant was very fond of. They cheered him lustily, for they began to feel that victory was at last in their hands—the first real victory won by the Army of the Potomac. In the morning went back to look for the headquarters wagons, and finally joined Sheridan's forces just as the flag of truce came in. The published accounts of the affair are nearly accurate, except that the final act of surrender was performed in McLean's parlor, instead of under the apple-

G.A.R. LAW.

Becisions, Rulings and Discussions on Controverted BY GEN. R. B. BEATH, PAST COMMANDER IN-

tree, as the popular legend has it."

CHIEF. 1. Has Congress the power to make a law prohibiting men wearing the G.A.R. badge who are not members of the G.A.R.? 2. Can we take in a member that has no discharge paper, claiming his dis-charge has been burned, but who satisfies the com-

mittee that he was in the service and was honorably discharged? - Daniel M. Mitchell, Wayland, 1. Without attempting to discuss the power of Congress in this matter, it will probably answer our correspondent's aim to state that such a law has been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York. Any one wearing the badge of a society to which he does not belong is certainly guilty of false pretense, and if he seeks to make use of it is cer-

tainly amenable to the law. 2. It is not required of a Committee on Investigation that they shall see the discharge of an applicant, but they are required to see the applicant in person and satisfy themselves of the facts set forth in the application. No committee would be warranted in accepting the word of any one who may have lost his discharge, but positive evidence of muster-in and honorable discharge must be shown

to the satisfaction of the committee. I would like an answer to the following: A G.A.R. Post gets up an entertainment, the proceeds to go into the Post funds; the Commander appoints a committee of three, consisting of himself, Adjutant, and Quartermaster, the Post concurring in the appointment and giving them full power to act. Now, is that a Post affair, and do the duties (Quarermaster duties) belong to the Quartermaster; and f not, who do they belong to?-Thos. Cox, Q. M.,

Austin Post, No. 74, Willoughby, Lake Co., O. Our correspondent has not altogether made his question clear. Under the circumstances named the entertainment was under the direction of the Post through its officers, and the Quartermaster's position is simply that of any other member of the committee. When their duties in connection with the entertainment closed they would necessarily present a report for the action of the Post, and the net receipts would go into the Post treasury.

Is any officer of a Grand Army Post entitled be wear the bar of his official badge after serving his term of office honorably and retiring to the ranks?-H. C. D., Stevens Point, Wis. Past officers are entitled to wear the strap of the

official badge proper for the highest position they have held in the Grand Army, with a clasp upon the ribbon proper for such position, beneath the bronze eagle of the membership badge, to which the whole shall be pendant. (Sec. 4, Art. IX, Chap. V. R. and R.) The bar or strap alone cannot be worn. For form of a past officer's badge see Beath's Grand Army Blue Book, page 109.

RECENT LITERATURE.

HELEN'S BABIES. With an Illustrated Cover, and Portraits of "Budge" and "Toddie." By John Habberton. Published by T. B. Peterson

& Brothers, Philadelphia, "Helen's Babies" is famous. It contains more merriment than any other book extant. and at the same time is wonderfully interesting. A masterpiece in every sense of the word, it awakens intense admiration while it produces hearty laughter. As a picture of child life it is nature itself, for every page sparkles with gems of thought and humor. The interest begins with the first sentence, and is kept up to the last word. It is devoted to the odd sayings and doings of Budge and Toddie, two small boys-imps of mischief, but warm-hearted, loving little beings, who at once win the affection of all readers.

THE HUNTER-SIFTER COOK BOOK. Pub-

lished by the Hunter-Sifter Co., Cincinnati, O. Price, \$2. This is a most valuable collection of recipes for the kitchen and the household, and will greatly assist the wife and mother in successfully ministering to the tastes of her family, Everything in the book is clean-cut, welltested, entirely practicable, and such as is wanted every day in every family. No housekeeper can afford to be without it, for it will

THE QUINCY METHODS ILLUSTRATED. Pen Photographs from the Quincy Schools. By Leiia E. Patridge. Published by E. L. Kellogg & Co.,

New York. Price, \$1,50. The public always have been and always will be interested in efforts aiming at the benefit of their children. They feel that the school accomplishes but a part of the good they expect. The "Quincy experiment" is the latest effort to benefit children while in school, and the best thing about the experiment is that it was successful. The story of this experiment is well told by Miss Patridge in her work, the

'Quincy Methods." GREECE IN THE TIMES OF HOMER. By T.

T. Timayenis. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Prof. Timayenis's fascinating "History of Greece from the Earliest Time to the Present' found so many eager readers and admirers that the learned Professor in the New York School of Languages was induced to give the public another product of his life-long study of Greece and the life of her people. This is simply a delightful work, which one reads with more zest than he does a thrilling novel. It talks of the wonderful old Greeks, their daily lives, loves, hatreds, habits, customs, joys and sorrows in a deliciously gossipy way, and the text

tions from Homer's grand old poems. Magazines.

The April Wide Awake has a harbinger frontispiece suggestive of Spring and new grass and apple blossoms; it is drawn by Lungren, and accompanies "The Season That is Coming," a pretty poem by Mrs. Butts. The number has also a beautiful Easter poem, by Sarah Prescott Kellogg, finely illustrated by Hassam. The short stories of Wide Awake are always choice: this month they are especially charming.

The Century Magazine.-Admiral David D. Porter contributes to the War Series a striking paper on "The Opening of the Lower Mississippi." Accompanying the article are portraits of Admiral Farragut, Admiral Porter, Capt. Theodorus Bailey, Gen. Butler, who was in command of the land forces, Gen. Lovell, the Confederate commander, and other leading participants in the conflict. George W. Cable, in a brief article, gives a spirited description, from personal observation, of "New Orleans Before the Capture." Theodore Roosevelt contributes a paper on "Phases of State Legislation," in which he reveals the dark side of the legislative picture, the methods of the Lobby, and the perils which beset legislators. A reply to Mr. Cable's recent letter on "The Freedman's Case in Equity" is contributed by Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, Another Letters" Department, is a discussion of the causes and probable disappearance of "The Solid South," by Edward P. Clark, and in 'Topics of the Time" are editorials, entitled "Practical Politics," "Not the American Way," "The Attempt to Save Niagara," and "The Difference Between a Painting and a Pound of Sugar," the last with reference to the movement for free art.

Magazine of American History. - Contents: Portrait of George Read; Framer's of the Constitution, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb; Bellomon and Basle in 1699, Dr. Chas. W. Parsons; Work as an Educating Power, Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D.; Ancient Chicago, Rev. Wm. Barrows, D. D.; Jefferson as a Naturalist, Frederic N. Luther; Original Documents, E. H. Goss; Political Americanisms, Chas. Ledyard Norton; Minor Topics; Notes; Queries; Replies; Societies; Book Notices.

Portrait of Gen. Grant.

The Toledo Blade Company has produced & very fine lithograph portrait of Gen. Grant which is as accurate a likeness as a photograph "No; whatever he may have felt, it never | and shows the face of the old hero as it is best remembered by millions of Americans. It is a splendid souvenir of the Nation's greatest man, and will be a fine ornament for any parior.

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